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## ANTHROPOLOGICAL NOTES

### THE ETHNOLOGICAL RESULTS OF THE CANADIAN ARCTIC EXPEDITION, 1913-1916

THE disaster which overtook the expedition at the very beginning of its career, when the *Karluk* was carried away in the drifting ice, left but one ethnologist to do the work for which two had originally been appointed. Consequently, instead of confining my attentions to the archeology, technology, and physical anthropology of the Arctic Eskimo, I found it necessary to take up also their language and sociology. Unfortunately I had never received any special training in linguistics. Moreover the first winter, owing to ice conditions, had to be spent in northern Alaska, amongst Eskimo who had already come under the influence of civilization and been the subject of special study by at least one ethnologist. It was not until the following year, in the late summer of 1914, that the southern part of our expedition reached its intended base amongst the Copper Eskimo, so that barely two years were available for work amongst these, the only branch of the Eskimo race which still retained its primitive mode of life unaffected by the great world beyond.

For the archeologist the country of the Copper Eskimo is barren ground. The people are migratory, with no permanent habitations; their winter settlements are merely assemblages of snow huts that melt and disappear in spring; in summer they live in tents of seal or caribou skin of which no traces remain save rings of stones which anchored down their edges. The dead are laid out on the surface of the ground and the remains scattered or destroyed by the ravages of the seasons and by the depredations of the ravens and the foxes.

On the Arctic coast of Alaska the case was different. There the natives built permanent homes of wood, and buried their dead beneath piles of logs. The ruins of their settlements can be found all along the shore. Extensive excavations were made at Barter Island on the sites of three ancient settlements, and a large number of ethnographical specimens unearthed which throw a flood of light on the condition of the Eskimo in this region long before the earliest explorers came to visit its shores. When the expedition was returning south, further archeological specimens were purchased at Barrow and Point Hope; it will be interesting to compare these with the specimens from Barter Island. In those early

days iron was unknown: all weapons were pointed with horn, bone or ivory, with flint, slate or more rarely jade. The two most important pursuits of the natives were whaling and caribou hunting. Pipes and fish nets had not then been introduced; labrets were found, but whether any were yielded by the ruins that appeared oldest at Barter Island has not yet been determined. Fragments of pottery were numerous: in fact the knowledge of how it was made still persists among the Eskimo of this region.

My anthropometrical instruments were lost on the Karluk and could not be replaced until 1914. Some 130 Copper Eskimo were measured, all adults, and descriptions taken of the character of the hair, eyes, cheekbones, etc. Most of this work was done in their snow huts during the winter months, when the scattered bands congregate together on the sea ice. In consequence, apart from the stature, body measurements were unobtainable. Nothing was observed which would indicate fusion with any other race, save that in two or three instances the features seemed to have a somewhat Indian cast. Light coloration in the eyes and beard which was noticeable in certain individuals seemed entirely due to secondary causes. A large number of photographs illustrating the physical features of the natives were taken both by myself and by Mr. Wilkins, the photographer of the expedition.

Special attention was paid to the material culture of the Copper Eskimo and a large collection made of their weapons, household utensils, and clothing. These are rapidly being changed through the influence of the western Eskimo and of the whites. Already the natives have an abundance of iron to replace their copper; rifles are beginning to supersede bows and arrows; European pots and tin cans take the place of stone pots; garments of cloth are in great demand; and even the style of the clothing is undergoing change. For this reason a special endeavor was made to procure numerous specimens of those objects which were most likely to suffer modification or disappear entirely.

Although the time spent amongst the Alaskan Eskimo was very brief, more success was attained in the study of their dialect than in that of the Copper Eskimo. At Barrow I was fortunate in securing for two months the services of a half-caste boy whose knowledge of English was much greater than that of the average of his class. A few folklore stories were written down in the native tongue, and a grammar worked out in considerable detail, accompanied by a small vocabulary. Amongst the Copper Eskimo, where no interpreter was available who possessed a knowledge of that dialect, the notes on grammatical structure are far

less complete. Here, however, a large number of native songs, both the ordinary dance songs and magic incantations, were recorded on a phonograph, and these have all been transcribed and translated. Amongst them are records of two shamanistic utterances, the oracles of the most powerful shaman in the region: amidst his words can be distinctly heard the running commentary maintained by his wife in the background.

The Copper Eskimo dialect would appear to be more akin to the dialect of the Mackenzie River natives than to that of Labrador; but, as in Baffin Land, so too amongst the Copper Eskimo there is a constant employment of nasal terminations instead of the proper grammatical ending. Another peculiarity of the Copper dialect is the continual substitution of the conjunctive mood for the simple indicative, an anomaly which proved quite a stumbling-block at first to the Mackenzie River natives in our employ.

A number of Alaskan folklore stories were obtained in English, and also some from Coronation Gulf. It would appear that not only is the material culture of the Copper Eskimo much simpler than that of the western natives, but their mythology and folklore is also much less varied and complete. It is not merely that the actual number of the legends known to the native is less, but even those which are known seem often but the surviving fragments of others which are recorded in a more complete form elsewhere.

Much information was obtained concerning the daily life of the natives in summer and winter, both by direct inquiries, but mainly by living in their midst, observing and taking part in the common routine. Much misapprehension has existed amongst ethnologists concerning their summer life, our knowledge of which has hitherto depended entirely on the statements of travelers who have come into momentary contact with them during their wanderings. I spent seven months, from early spring until the beginning of the ensuing winter, with a small band of natives on Victoria Land, sharing their life in all its details, living in the same tents, hunting and fishing with them to obtain our common food, and accompanying them in all their movements. The information thus acquired proved beyond doubt that the old theories concerning their social and religious life during this period are entirely erroneous, at least as far as this branch of the Eskimo race is concerned. While it is difficult, perhaps impossible, for a civilized person fully to understand the mental attitude of a savage people towards the phenomena of life, yet the many shamanistic performances which I witnessed, and in many cases took part in, leave a general notion concerning their religious life which cannot

be far from the truth. Broadly speaking, just as in Hudson Bay, so here too a distinction is made between denizens of the sea and of the land, which is revealed in practice in the form of taboos. But the distinction is by no means rigid, and many game taboos seem to be entirely independent, in some cases even contradictory.

D. JENNESS

THE SAN FRANCISCO SOCIETY of the Archaeological Institute of America and the Anthropological Section of the Pacific Division of the American Association for the Advancement of Science held a joint meeting in San Francisco on December 1 and 2, 1916. Miss Zelia Nuttall presided at these meetings. The program presented was as follows:

*Morning Session, Friday, December 1, 10 a. m., at the Art Institute, California and Mason Streets, San Francisco.*

1. LEO J. FRACHTENBERG, *Bureau of American Ethnology.*

(a) The Social Organization of the Quileute Indians of Washington.

(b) Some Aspects of Alsea Mythology.

(c) Linguistic Problems in Oregon and Washington.

2. MARTIN A. MEYER, *University of California.*

Some Land Laws in Ancient Israel.

3. A. V. KIDDER, *Department of Archaeology, Andover.*

The Excavations at Pecos.

4. SAXTON T. POPE, *University of California.*

The Archery of Ishi (Illustrated).

5. HECTOR ALLIOT, *Southwest Museum, Los Angeles.*

Some Prehistoric Uses of Asphaltum in Southern California. (By Title.)

*Afternoon Session, Friday, December 1, 2 p. m., at the Art Institute, California and Mason Streets, San Francisco.*

6. L. L. LOUD, *University of California.*

Archaeology of the Wiyot Territory (Illustrated).

7. HENRY RUSHTON FAIRCLOUGH, *Stanford University.*

Some Greek Vases at Stanford (Illustrated).

8. OLIVER M. WASHBURN, *University of California.*

New Light on the East Pediment of the Parthenon from a Vase in the Hearst Collections (Illustrated).

9. GEORGE HEMPL, *Stanford University.*

The State of Civilization in Earliest Indo-European Times.

*Morning Session, Saturday, December 2, 10 a. m., at the Museum, University of California, Berkeley.*

10. RICHARD THURNWALD, *Königliches Museum für Völkerkunde, Berlin.*  
Psychological Research in New Guinea.
11. F. J. TEGGART, *University of California.*  
History and Anthropology.
12. W. D. WALLIS, *Junior College, Fresno.*  
Psychological and Statistical Interpretations of Culture.
13. LEONARD OUTHWAITE, *University of California.*  
The Educational Value of Anthropology.

*Afternoon Session, Saturday, December 2, 2 p. m., at the Museum, University of California, Berkeley.*

14. T. T. WATERMAN, *University of California.*  
Time Reckoning of the Indians north of Mexico.
15. J. ALDEN MASON, *University of California.*  
The Primitive Religions of Mexico.
16. EDWARD WINSLOW GIFFORD, *University of California.*  
Customs and Kinship terms.
17. A. L. KROEBER, *University of California.*  
Religious Diffusion in California.
18. JOHN P. HARRINGTON, *Bureau of American Ethnology.*  
Notes on Esselen.

DR. J. WALTER FEWKES of the Bureau of American Ethnology has returned from the Southwest, having spent four months in field work in New Mexico, Utah, and Colorado. During June he made a reconnaissance of sites of ruins near and remote from Gallup, New Mexico, and visited several undescribed prehistoric buildings near Navaho church, and the upper tributaries of the Chelly canyon; the former he ascribes to clans which later went to Zuñi.

He also made plans and photographs of the round pueblo called Fire House, situated fifteen miles east of Keam's Canyon, claimed by the Fire people of Walpi as one of the buildings constructed by their ancestors in their prehistoric migration from near Jemez, New Mexico, to the Hopi country.

He visited two large pueblos, one of which has walls standing approximately forty feet high, near Crown Point, in the same state. These hitherto undescribed pueblos are related to the magnificent ruins of the Chaco canyon and are no mean representative of these well-preserved structures. A fairly good collection of artifacts was made in the ruins above mentioned.

In October Doctor Fewkes made a hurried trip to the Uinta reservation in Utah, and found in Hill canyon, which had never previously been visited by archeologists, a number of undescribed buildings situated on top of lofty promontories overlooking the canyon. In some instances these buildings had been built on pinnacles of rock shaped like the so-called Snake Rock at Walpi, but of much larger size. Not only are the sites on which they are constructed characteristic but also their architecture is unlike that of ruins found elsewhere. He designates these ruins, "Mushroom Rock ruins."

Over three months was spent in intensive archeological work in the Mesa Verde National Park, Colorado, at the request of the Secretary of the Interior. Dr. Fewkes excavated and repaired one of the community houses of the Mummy Lake group, and brought to light a three-storied pueblo, 113 feet long by 100 feet wide, of rectangular form. He found it to contain four kivas, and not far from fifty rooms; one of the kivas, which is centrally placed, measures 32 feet in diameter. This is the first open-air community dwelling ever excavated in the Park and presents new data for theoretical discussions of the origin, age, and fate of the cliff-dwellers.

A large collection of artifacts obtained in this work has been deposited in the United States National Museum.

ANTHROPOLOGICAL FIELD WORK in the American Museum of Natural History for the year 1916 consisted chiefly in ethnological and archeological investigations in southwestern United States and archeological studies in Porto Rico and Venezuela.

Professor A. L. Kroeber of the University of California made a second trip to Zuñi giving special attention to social organization and town government. Mr. Leslie Spier made an archeological survey of the Zuñi Indian Reservation. A large number of sites were examined, sections of refuse heaps made, and data secured for the chronological classification of the sites.

Mr. N. C. Nelson spent most of the season in a general survey of the region between the Rio Grande and the Chaco. In addition, some stratigraphic data were secured from Pueblo Bonito, and the southwestern limit of glazed pottery distribution determined. Assisted by Mr. Earl H. Morris of the University of Colorado, Mr. Nelson began systematic excavations of the so-called Aztec Ruin near the town of the same name. The concessions for the excavation were secured from its owner, Mr. H. D. Abrams. It is the intention to carry this work to

completion, and to strengthen and restore the walls where necessary so that the ruin may be left in a more or less permanent condition. Early in the year Mr. Morris was engaged in a survey of certain ruins in the San Juan drainage, the work being supported jointly by the American Museum of Natural History and the University of Colorado.

Dr. P. E. Goddard visited the White Mountain Apache, giving particular attention to problems in social organization. Dr. Robert H. Lowie continued his work among the Hopi, on social organization and relationship terms.

Early in the year Dr. Herbert J. Spinden went to Venezuela making extensive trips inland and collecting archeological specimens and data for the formulation of a tentative chronological classification of archeological remains in that region. Later, he went to Porto Rico to take charge of the archeological work conducted by the New York Academy of Sciences. Here he gave special attention to pottery and shell-heaps. The shell-heap work resulted in tentative stratigraphic conclusions which, in conjunction with the observations upon pottery, give us an outline of cultural chronology for that island.

Miss Frances Del Mar spent the greater part of the year in New Zealand making studies in material culture and securing sketches and other data for the construction of a large habitat group in the New Zealand section of the American Museum. Mr. Howard McCormick visited the Indians of southwestern United States on a similar mission and in addition secured an interesting series of motion pictures dealing with ethnological subjects.

Dr. Clark Wissler spent part of the summer with Mr. James R. Murie in an investigation of Pawnee ritualism.

PROFESSOR STARR of the University of Chicago will sail from Seattle on January 5 for the Orient. He hopes to revisit the island of Yezo to study certain features of Ainu culture. In Japan he will investigate the religious and ceremonial aspects of culture. Three months will be spent in Korea, continuing the work on his *Handbook of Korean Ethnography*. In the autumn the expedition will turn southward to Siam and Cambodia, where the remainder of the time will be spent in studying and comparing northern and southern Buddhism, and in visiting and photographing famous ruins of temples. Prof. Starr plans to be absent a full year.

At the invitation of Dr. Sellards, State Geologist of Florida, a conference of geologists and anthropologists was held at Vero, Florida, from October 23 to 30, the object of the meeting being to examine the



locality near that place from which fossil human remains have been obtained. Those present at the conference were Dr. George Grant MacCurdy, Yale University; Dr. A. Hrdlička, U. S. National Museum; Dr. T. W. Vaughan, U. S. Geological Survey; Dr. O. P. Hay, Carnegie Institution; Dr. R. T. Chamberlin, University of Chicago; E. H. Sellards and H. Gunter, Florida Geological Survey; and I. M. Weills and Frank Ayers, of Vero. The reports of the conferees have appeared as a symposium in the *Journal of Geology* for December, 1916.

THE SCIENTIFIC EXHIBITION at the meeting of the National Academy in Boston on November 13, included the following anthropological exhibits: A. M. Tozzer, Race mixture in Hawaii; Charles Peabody, Prehistoric specimens from caves in France and Palestine; E. A. Hooton, Casts and reconstructions of ancient man; S. J. Guernsey, Cave exploration in northeastern Arizona; Oric Bates, Prehistoric Libyan remains.

DR. JOHN R. SWANTON of the Bureau of American Ethnology visited Chicago early in September to examine manuscripts in the Ayer collection of Americana at the Newberry Library. Some material of great interest for the study of the tribes of the southeast came to light, including the only known vocabulary of the Akokisa Indians and an entirely new Karankawa vocabulary.

THE ANTHROPOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF PHILADELPHIA resumed its regular meetings for its fourth year, with Dr. W. Max Müller as president and Mr. E. P. Wilkins as secretary. The Society now has a membership of twenty. The first paper of the year was presented on November 18, by Dr. Müller, on *The Humorous Experiences of an Africanist*.

MR. ALANSON B. SKINNER is engaged in archeological work in eastern Costa Rica for the Museum of the American Indian, Heye Foundation. Mr. Skinner's special mission is the investigation of the deep tombs in the region of Las Mercedes. He will later make an archeological reconnaissance in the Talamanca country near the frontier of Panama.

MR. M. RAYMOND HARRINGTON has for some time been at work for the Museum of the American Indian, Heye Foundation, in the excavation of ancient burial places near Ozan, Hempstead County, Arkansas. Many new and remarkable objects have been discovered, and a notable collection of pottery vessels has been obtained.

PROFESSOR MARSHALL H. SAVILLE was engaged during the last summer in completing the archeological field work on the Pacific coast of Ecuador for the Museum of the American Indian, Heye Foundation.

The expedition carried on excavations along the banks of the Rio Mataje just over the border from Colombia.

MR. SAMUEL J. LOTHROP has been appointed Director of the Peabody Museum Central American Expedition for the coming year. On the return of Mr. and Mrs. Lothrop from an archeological trip to Porto Rico they will leave for Guatemala and Honduras.

MR. WILLIAM H. HOLMES of the U. S. National Museum visited in October the Detroit Art Museum, at the request of Mr. Charles Moore, Director, and spent a week classifying, arranging, and labeling the collections in ethnology and archeology.

MR. THEODOOR DE BOOY of the Museum of the American Indian, Heye Foundation, has commenced an archeological survey of the Danish West Indies. He is at present exploring ancient village sites on the Island of St. Thomas.

MR. S. J. GUERNSEY continued his explorations for the Peabody Museum in northeastern Arizona during the summer. He explored caves and cliff-dwellings in the Chin Lee Valley and in Marsh Pass.

DR. TRUMAN MICHELSON of the Bureau of American Ethnology has returned to Washington from successful field work among the Fox Indians of Tama and some of the Algonkian tribes in Oklahoma.

A BRONZE BUST of the late Professor Putnam has been presented to the Peabody Museum by Mr. John B. Stetson, Jr., of Philadelphia.

DR. A. M. TOZZER spent the summer in the Hawaiian Islands where he measured three hundred Hawaiians and mixed Hawaiians.

DR. ALEŠ HRDLIČKA of the U. S. National Museum attended the Lake Mohonk Conference, Oct. 18-20.